

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:133
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2003
CANCER CASES
MAHESHWAR SINGH

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been increase in the cases of uterus and breast cancer as compared to the lungs cancer in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases of cancer registered during the last one year;
- (c) whether any Nationwide Awareness Programme has been launched for the treatment of such patients in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. SUSHMA SWARAJ)

(a)to(d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 133 FOR 26.2.2003

(a) Cancer Cervix and Breast are the commonest cancers in women whereas incidence of lung cancer is relatively much lower amongst them. According to the Population Based Cancer Registry (PBCR) Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research, there has been a slight increase over time in the incidence of breast cancer. An overall decline in the incidence rate of cancer of the cervix has been observed in all registries in India. A table indicating incidence of cancers in various sites as compiled by the PBCR of the ICMR is given at Annexure-I.

(b) This information is not being centrally maintained.

(c)&(d): Under the National Cancer Control Programme, this Ministry is implementing various schemes aimed at creating awareness among the people and for facilitating treatment and research activities. The details of these schemes may be seen at Annexure-II. In addition, this Ministry has recognized 20 Regional Cancer Centres in different States/UTs to render treatment and undertake research activities. A list of these RCCs is given at Annexure-III.

ANNEXURE -I

Leading Cancers in the Population Based Cancer Registries under National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR, 1997, Females

Rank Bangalore Barshi Bhopal Chennai Delhi Mumbai

1.	Breast (14.0) (18.7)	Cervix uteri (12.7)	Cervix uteri (23.6)	Cervix uteri (19.8)	Breast (20.6)	Breast
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2.	Cervix uteri (13.8)	Breast (7.5)	Breast (12.3)	Breast (21.4)	Cervix uteri (15.8)	Cervix uteri (12.1)
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3.	Esophagus (3.8)	Esophagus (2.1)	Ovary (3.5)	Ovary (4.6)	Stomach (6.5)	Ovary (6.0)
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4.	Stomach (3.1) (2.1)	Ovary (2.5)	Esophagus (4.4) (5.6)	Ovary (4.4) (5.6)	Gall Bladder	Esophagus (3.9)
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5.	Ovary	Gum	Other &	Esophagus	Lymphoma	Trachea,
	Unspecifi	(2.3)	Bronchus			
(2.9)	(1.2)		ed	(4.2)		& Lung
	Parts of			(3.0)		
	Mouth					
	(2.5)					

Figures in parenthesis are the Crude Incidence Rates per 1,00,000

Annexure-II

NATIONAL CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME

Awareness Activities

1. District Cancer Control Programme

An ongoing scheme of district project (duration-five years) for health education, detection and pain relief measures under National Cancer Control Programme was initiated during the year 1990-91. In this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided to the State Government/UT administration for each district selected under the scheme with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum for each district for the remaining four years of the project period. After five years, the project is to be taken over by the State Government. This scheme is for creating awareness, prevention and early detection.

2. Financial Assistance to Registered Voluntary Organisations

Under the scheme assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to the Voluntary Organisations for undertaking health education and early detection activities in cancer on the specific recommendations of the State Government.

3. Regional Cancer Centres

This Ministry has recognised 20 Regional Cancer Centres in different States/UTs. The Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (IRCH), AIIMS, New Delhi have got a different funding pattern. Remaining RCCs are paid an amount of 75.00 lakhs annually. These RCCs extend treatment facilities and conduct research in the field of Cancer besides creating awareness for prevention and early detection of cancer in the region.

Other activities

- ° Modified District Cancer Control Programme - a health education cum survey drive carried out in four States.
- ° Postage stamp depicting a woman carrying out 'self breast examination' was brought out by Department of Posts on National Cancer Awareness Day in 2001
- ° Observance of National Cancer Awareness Day on 7th November every year and release of Newspaper advertisement on Cancer.
- ° Broadcast of health education audio material developed by Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, through FM Radio
- ° Outreach activities by medical colleges for early detection and awareness of cancer.
- ° Participation in Health Melas and distribution of health education material

ANNEXURE - III

LIST OF RCCs

Kamla Nehru Memorial Regional Cancer Centre,

Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal
Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka.
MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Regional Cancer Institute Pondicherry Regional Cancer

(WIA),
Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu Society,
JIPMER, Pondicherry.

Acharya Harihar Regional
Cancer,
Centre for Cancer Research &
Treatment,
Cuttack, Orissa Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute,
Guwahati, Assam

Regional Cancer Control
Society
Shimla, Himachal Pradesh Tata Memorial Hospital
Mumbai, Maharashtra
Cancer Hospital & Research
Centre,
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. Indira Gandhi Institute of
Medical Sciences,
Patna, Bihar.

Indian Rotary Cancer Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer
Institute,
Trust & Research Institute

(A.I.I.M.S), New Delhi (RCC) Bikaner, Rajasthan

R.S.T. Hospital & Research
Centre,
Nagpur, Maharashtra Regional Cancer Centre,
Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate
Institute of Medical
Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana

Pt. J.N.M. Medical College,
Raipur, Chhatisgarh. Civil Hospital, Aizawl
Mizoram.